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perature (probably the internal temperature of the growing parts) always was the limiting factor, while in *Dendrocalamus* sometimes the water supply, sometimes the temperature was limiting. In *Capparis* and *Stiffia* it seems to be the water supply by day and temperature by night; in *Vitis* the temperature in January, and the water supply in July. The paper is a most suggestive one. It seems quite likely the conflicting data on growth can be harmonized by further study along this line.—C. R. B.

**Infectious chlorosis.**—BAUR<sup>17</sup> reports that the variegated forms of *Ligustrum vulgare*, *Liburnum vulgare*, *Fraxinus pubescens*, *Sorbus aucuparia*, and *Ptelea trifoliata*, which are propagated by cuttings, owe their yellow or variegated leaves to an infectious chlorosis like that recently described in detail for *Abutilon Thompsoni*. A yellow variety of *Ptelea trifoliata*, however, which can be grown from seed, is a true *aurea*-form, and its condition is not transmissible by infection. BAUR expects to find this disease widespread, when time avails for examining the many wild and commercial variegated-leaved plants. He intends to make his next task the isolation of the problematic infecting material.—C. R. B.

**The primary uredospore.**—CHRISTMAN<sup>18</sup> has investigated the development of the so-called primary uredospore of *Phragmidium potentillae canadensis*. He brings out the resemblance between the true aecidium and the primary uredo, the spores in the two cases being morphological equivalents. The relation of these results to the life-history as a whole is presented in a later paper published in this journal.<sup>19</sup>—J. M. C.

**Anaerobic respiration.**—STOKLASA and his collaborators<sup>20</sup> report further successful isolation of the enzymes which in the absence of oxygen break up carbohydrates in plant cells into lactic acid, and then into alcohol and CO<sub>2</sub>. Zymase is responsible for the lactic acid; lactacidase for the alcoholic fermentation, with hydrogen as a by-product. This seems indirectly to support POLLACCI's hypothesis that in photosynthesis we have reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> by H.—C. R. B.

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<sup>17</sup> BAUR, ERWIN, Ueber infektiöse Chlorosen bei *Ligustrum*, *Laburnum*, *Fraxinus*, *Sorbus*, und *Ptelea*. Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Gesells. 25:410-413. 1907.

<sup>18</sup> CHRISTMAN, A. H., The nature and development of the primary uredospore. Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci. 15:517-526. pl. 29. 1907.

<sup>19</sup> CHRISTMAN, A. H., Alternation of generations and the morphology of the spore forms in rusts. BOT. GAZETTE 44:81-101. pl. 7. 1907.

<sup>20</sup> STOKLASA, ERNST, and CHOCENSKÝ, Ueber die anaerobe Atmung der Samenpflanzen und über die Isolierung der Atmungsenzyme. Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Gesells. 25:122-131. 1907.